Preparatory Committee for the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

1 May 2017

Original: English

First session
Vienna, 2-12 May 2017

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Working paper submitted by the members of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (Australia, Canada, Chile, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Turkey and United Arab Emirates)

1. Despite the international community's strong and consistent opposition to North Korea's ongoing development of its nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programme, it has not abandoned or ceased its existing nuclear programme and related activities and continues to conduct testing activities. In this regard, the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative views North Korea's nuclear and ballistic missile programme as one of the most serious challenges to the international disarmament and non-proliferation regime built up around the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

2. The Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons have remained seized of North Korea's provocative actions over a long period of time. In the final document of the 2010 Review Conference, the Conference strongly urged North Korea to fulfil the commitments under the Six-Party Talks, including the complete and verifiable abandonment of all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes in accordance with the Joint Statement of the Fourth Round of the Six-Party Talks of September 2005, and urged North Korea to return, at an early date, to the Treaty and to its adherence with its International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards agreement. The Conference also called on North Korea and all States parties to fully implement all relevant nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament obligations. The Conference reaffirmed its firm support for the Six-Party Talks and determined to achieve the satisfactory and comprehensive resolution to the issues involved through diplomatic means.

3. North Korea conducted nuclear tests on 9 October 2006, on 25 May 2009, on 12 February 2013, on 6 January 2016 and, most recently, on 9 September 2016, in repeated violation of the relevant Security Council resolutions. On 30 November 2016, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2321 (2016), in which it condemned, in the strongest terms, the nuclear test conducted by North Korea on 9 September 2016 and reaffirmed the Council's decisions, including that North Korea should abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes. North

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Korea has also continued its ballistic missile programmes; it launched more than 20 ballistic missiles in 2016 and has continued to conduct launches in 2017. North Korea's ballistic missile launches are also in grave violation of its obligations under Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016) and 2321 (2016).

4. Considering the situation regarding North Korea, the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative expresses the following points and recommends that the next Review Conference should remain seized of the matter.

- North Korea's nuclear- and missile-related activities are clear violations of relevant Security Council resolutions, as well as of the Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks of September 2005, and they represent a grave challenge to the global non-proliferation and disarmament regime centred on the Non-Proliferation Treaty.
- The Initiative condemns, in the strongest terms, the nuclear tests conducted by North Korea. It also strongly condemns North Korea's ongoing nuclear activities, including the restart and operation of the 5 MW(e) graphite-moderated reactor and the expansion and operation of the uranium enrichment facilities at Yongbyon, and urges North Korea to halt all such activities.
- The Initiative condemns, in the strongest terms, the ballistic missile activities carried out by North Korea, noting that such activities contribute to North Korea's development of nuclear weapons delivery systems and further increase tensions.
- The Initiative reaffirms that, in accordance with the Treaty, North Korea cannot have the status of a nuclear-weapon State, as stated in Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009) and in the final document of the 2010 Review Conference.
- The Initiative urges North Korea not to conduct any further nuclear tests or launches that use ballistic missile technology, nor to engage in any other destabilizing or provocative actions. It renews its strong demand for North Korea to immediately and fully implement the relevant Security Council resolutions, as well as the Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks of September 2005, to abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear and ballistic missile programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and to return, at an early date, to the Treaty and to the IAEA safeguards agreement.
- The Initiative emphasizes the importance for all States to ensure the sustained and comprehensive implementation and enforcement of all relevant Security Council resolutions.